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ABSTRACT

The Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey and Public Education Agency Survey are annual state-level collections of information about the numbers and types of public schools and education agencies, the numbers and selected characteristics of students, dropouts, and the numbers of staff. This report summarizes statistics from each of the surveys, which are part of the Common Core of Data (CCD) collection of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The data provide an overview of public elementary and secondary schools and school districts for the academic year 1994-95. The report provides information on the following: the types of public schools; schools and community size; enrollment for primary, middle, and high schools; school-district grade spans; school district size; and student characteristics. Technical notes and key terms are included. Six tables are included. (LMI)

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistics in Brief September 1996

Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 1994–95

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Types of Public Schools

In the 1994–95 school year 84,705 public schools provided instruction to 44.1 million students in the United States (table 1).[1] This was an increase of about 1 percent over the previous year, for both students and schools. Most of these institutions were regular schools (79,946). While regular schools often provide a range of special, vocational, and alternative programs in addition to their traditional curriculum offerings, there are some schools that offer only these specialized programs. Among this group in 1994–95 were 1,796 schools whose major function was to provide special education for disabled students and 359 schools identified as vocational. There were 2,604 schools offering other alternative programs, an increase of about 15 percent from 1993–94.

The great majority of public school students, 98.2 percent, were enrolled in regular schools. An additional 0.5 percent were in special education schools, 0.4 percent in vocational schools, and 1.0 percent in alternative schools. New Hampshire and North Dakota served all of their public school students in regular schools. Delaware had the largest proportion of students in non-regular schools, a total of 7.6 percent.

Schools and Community Size

Table 2 shows that while one in eight schools was located in a large city (12.7 percent), one out of six public school students (17.3 percent) attended large city schools. The greatest number of schools were in rural locales (26.6 percent) but rural schools accounted for only 15.6 percent of all students. Overall, seven-tenths of public school students attended schools within, or on the fringes of, large and midsize cities.

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[1] See Key Terms. Although the outlying areas are included in the tables, national totals exclude American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Department of Defense Dependents Schools. Comparisons are based on the Overview of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 1993–94.

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Primary, Middle, High Schools

Among the 84,705 public schools with students in membership during the 1994–95 school year, about 59.5 percent spanned the traditional primary grades, typically beginning with prekindergarten or kindergarten and going no higher than grade 8 (table 3; see Key Terms for complete definitions of instructional levels). About half (50.7 percent) of the nation's public school students were enrolled in these schools. An additional 17.0 percent of the schools covered the upper elementary and middle grades, and offered instruction to 19.5 percent of public school students.

High schools represented 18.7 percent of the schools reported, and enrolled 26.6 percent of the total number of students. About 4.9 percent of schools (serving 3.1 percent of the students) followed some other grade configuration, including schools that spanned all of grades kindergarten through 12 and those that were ungraded.

School District Grade Spans

In 1994–95 there were 14,909 public education agencies providing education services directly to students in the United States.[2] Some of these were operated directly by states or federal agencies, or had a primary role other than that of administering regular educational services. However, the majority of public education

States varied in the organization of their regular education agencies. Hawaii and the District of Columbia each consist of a single school district. Forty of the other 49 states served 90 percent or more of their students in comprehensive districts that spanned the elementary and secondary grades. However, in seven states, fewer than 80 percent of the students were enrolled in comprehensive districts.

Among the 14,400 regular school districts with pupils in membership, 3,212 were responsible for only the elementary grades, beginning with grades prekindergarten, kindergarten, or one and ending at grade eight or below (table 4). These districts enrolled 5.8 percent of the nation's public school students. An additional 538 agencies could be characterized as secondary school districts, with a lowest grade of 7 or higher and a highest grade of 12. Some 2.2 percent of all students attended schools in these districts. However, almost three out of four districts (10,525) managed instruction from the beginning of school through graduation. Fully 91.8 percent of all students were enrolled in these comprehensive school districts.

School District Size

School districts ranged greatly in size, as measured by the number of students in membership. A very few districts (22) enrolled 100,000 or more students while a larger number (1,742) reported fewer than 150 students (table 5).

However, while small in number, the largest districts served a considerable portion of America's public school students. Although only about 1.5 percent of districts served 25,000 or more students, fully 29.9 percent of students received their education in these largest districts. To show the contrast from a different perspective, almost half of the school districts in the United States had fewer than 1,000 students in 1994–95. At the same time, almost half of the public school students in this country attended schools in districts of 10,000 students or more.

Student Characteristics

Because participation in the Free Lunch Program depends on family income, eligibility for this program is often used to estimate student needs. Ten states did not report freelunch eligibility data for at least 70 percent of their schools, so national totals could not be calculated. Within those states and schools that

[2]There were 16,257 education agencies in 1994–95. Of these, 14,772 were regular school districts and 1,485 were agencies that typically offer research, administrative, or other support to client agencies. Some 372 of the regular school districts and 976 of the other agencies did not report students. The 14,909 agencies cited exclude the 1,352 without students.agencies (14,400) were regular school districts providing education to children within their jurisdiction (table 4).

did provide this information, the proportion of students who were reported as eligible to receive a free lunch ranged from just over 13 percent in Hawaii and New Hampshire to about 64 percent in the District of Columbia and more than 50 percent in Louisiana and Mississippi (see table 6).

Two states did not report the number of students with individual education programs (IEPs), who participate in special education services. Among the states for which this information was available, the percentage of students with IEPs ranged from 4.3 percent in Illinois to more than 15 percent in Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, and North Carolina, and Rhode Island.

About two-thirds of the public school students in the United States in 1994–95 were white, non-Hispanic and about one-sixth were black, non-Hispanic. The highest proportion of American Indian/Alaskan native students was found in Alaska (comprising 23.8 percent of that state's students), while the greatest proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander students was in Hawaii (68.8 percent). More than one-third of the students were Hispanic in California, New Mexico and Texas. Over half of the students were black, non-Hispanic, in the District of Columbia and Mississippi. White, nonHispanic students comprised less than half of the student membership in six states, but represented 90 percent or more of the students in seven states. Across the country, the proportion of students who were Hispanic increased by about 0.5 percent from the previous year, while the proportion who were white, non-Hispanic declined by a similar amount. There were minimal changes in the distribution of students among other racial/ethnic groups.

Technical Notes

The Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey and Public Education Agency Survey are annual state-level collections of information about the numbers and types of public schools and education agencies, the numbers and selected characteristics of students, dropouts, and numbers of staff. These two surveys also include directory information such as school and agency names, addresses and telephone numbers. The School and Agency Surveys are part of the Common Core of Data (CCD) collection of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and use information reported by state education agencies.

Not all states collect and report all of the data items on these surveys. NCES estimates, or imputes, missing data if an item has been reported in the past. If an item has never been reported, it is not imputed but is shown as "missing." When information is missing for one or more states, as is the case with counts of students eligible for the federal Free Lunch Program, NCES does not calculate national totals. Because some students may receive a public education outside a local school district or school (for example, in a state-operated residential school) the numbers of students are not the official state totals. The numbers of students shown in table 1 are taken from the State Nonfiscal Survey of the CCD. The percentages of students shown in tables are based on the School or Agency Surveys.

Key Terms

A *public school* provides educational services to students, has an assigned administrator, receives public funds as its primary support, and is operated by an education agency. A single school may operate at multiple locations (for example, an urban "storefront school" for potential dropouts with a single principal responsible for programs at several addresses). Also, two schools may operate at the same location, as is the case when a kindergarten-grade 12 facility has both an elementary and a high school principal. This report excluded 1,516 schools that did not report any students in membership for the 1994–95 school year.

Regular schools do not focus primarily on special, vocational, or alternative education, although they may offer these programs in addition to the regular curriculum. A *special education school* focuses primarily on special education, with materials and instructional

approaches adapted to meet the students' needs. A *vocational education school* focuses primarily on vocational education and provides education or training in at least one semiskilled or technical occupation. An *alternative education school* addresses the needs of students that typically cannot be met in the regular school setting, and provides nontraditional education.

Membership is the annual headcount of students enrolled in school on October 1, orthe school day closest to that date. In any given year, some small schools will not have any pupils. And, in reporting to the CCD, states assign students who attend more than one school to a single school rather than prorating students across all the schools they attend.

Instructional levels are calculated from the lowest and highest grades for which students are reported in a school. Primary schools are those with a low grade of prekindergarten through grade 3 and a high grade of up to 8. Middle schools contain a low grade of 4 to 7 and a high grade ranging from 4 to 9. High schools have a low grade of 7 to 12 and must extend through grade 12. All other grade configurations, including schools that are completely ungraded, are grouped under the heading of "other."

Free lunch eligibility is the number of students in a school who are eligible to receive free lunch under the National School Lunch Act.

The *race/ethnicity* categories used in the CCD are those approved by the federal Office of Management and Budget. They are mutually exclusive.

IEP counts are reported at the school district level and reflect the numbers of students with individual education programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)-Part B.

School locale code is assigned on the basis of the school's mailing address. The locale code categories are:

Large city—central city of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or consolidated MSA (CMSA); with a population of at least 250,000.

Midsize city—central city of an MSA or CMSA; with a population less than 250,000.

Urban fringe of a large city—any incorporated place, Census designated place (CDP), or non-place territory within a CMSA or MSA of a large city and defined as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Urban fringe of a midsize city–any incorporated place, CDP, or nonplace within a CMSA or MSA of a midsize central city and defined as urban by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Large town—an incorporated place or CDP with a population of at least 25,000 and located outside a CMSA or MSA.

Small town—an incorporated place or CDP with a population between 2,500 and 24,999 and located outside a CMSA or MSA.

Rural—any incorporated place, CDP, or non-place territory designated as rural by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Regular school districts are agencies responsible for providing free public education for school-age children residing within their jurisdiction. This category excludes local supervisory unions that provide management services for a group of associated school districts; regional education service agencies that typically provide school districts with research, testing, or data processing services; state and federally operated school districts; and other agencies that do not fall into these groupings. This report excluded 372 regular school districts that did not report any students

in membership for the 1994–95 school year, a condition that can occur when a small district has no pupils or contracts with another district to educate the students under its jurisdiction.

More information

For further information about this *Statistics in Brief* or related publications and data sets, contact Lena McDowell at 202–219–1628 or electronic mail at *lena_mcdowell@ed.gov*. More NCES publications are available at *http://www.ed.gov/NCES*.

Acknowledgments

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Table 1.--Number of public elementary and secondary schools with membership and percentage of students in membership, by type of school and by state: School year 1994-95

State	Schools having membership	Total students	Type of school: Regular — Number of schools	Regular — Percentage of students	Special education — Number of schools	Special education — Percentage of students	Vocational education — Number of schools	Vocational education — Percentage of students	Alternative education — Number of schools	Alternative education — Percentage of students
United States	84,705	44,108,775	79,946	98.2	1,796	0.5	359	0.4	2,604	1.0
Alabama	1,309	736,472	1,277	95.7	14	0.1	3	0.0	15	0.2
Alaska	478	127,057	445	96.3	2	0.3	3	0.4	28	3.0
Arizona	1,099	737,424	1,042	98.1	15	0.1	6	0.5	36	1.3
Arkansas	1,072	447,565	1,071	99.6	3	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0
California	7,821	5,407,263	6,934	96.7	131	0.5	0	0.0	756	2.7
Colorado	1,407	640,521	1,347	99.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	50	0.9
Connecticut	1,039	506,824	954	96.6	16	0.5	18	1.8	51	1.0
Delaware	182	106,813	167	92.4	28	2.7	5	4.8	2	0.1
District of Columbia	174	80,451	156	96.5	11	1.7	1	0.6	6	1.2
Florida	2,727	2,128,968	2,312	95.4	138	1.0	56	0.8	221	2.8
Georgia	1,767	1,270,948	1,742	99.6	8	0.1	1	0.1	16	0.1
Hawaii	242	183,795	237	99.9	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Idaho	601	240,448	552	99.0	12	0.1	0	0.0	37	0.9
Illinois	4,120	1,926,272	3,824	97.5	228	1.1	27	0.7	41	0.7
Indiana	1,860	968,933	1,812	99.5	28	0.3	1	0.0	19	0.2
Iowa	1,549	499,550	1,513	99.2	15	0.3	0	0.0	21	0.5
Kansas	1,490	460,838	1,467	99.5	1	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.5
Kentucky	1,342	657,642	1,296	99.7	7	0.1	3	0.1	36	0.2
Louisiana	1,459	797,933	1,357	96.9	42	0.5	11	0.3	49	2.3
Maine	701	212,601	698	100.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,263	790,938	1,182	97.5	48	1.0	11	1.1	22	0.5
Massachusetts	1,800	893,727	1,732	96.2	1	0.0	43	3.4	24	0.4
Michigan	3,426	1,614,784	3,212	98.2	100	0.7	12	0.2	102	0.9
Minnesota	1,908	821,693	1,503	96.8	75	0.4	3	0.0	327	2.8
Mississippi	890	505,962	875	99.7	13	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1
Missouri	2,098	878,541	2,023	98.8	54	0.7	5	0.3	16	0.2
Montana	899	166,341	892	99.9	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
Nebraska	1,396	287,100	1,337	99.6	59	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	418	250,747	382	98.1	12	0.4	2	0.7	22	0.9
New Hampshire	458	189,319	458	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	2,295	1,174,206	2,170	97.7	81	0.8	44	1.5	0	0.0
New Mexico	713	327,248	675	98.6	17	0.5	0	0.0	21	0.8
New York	4,125	2,766,208	3,954	97.2	85	0.7	25	1.3	61	0.8
North Carolina	1,960	1,156,767	1,896	99.3	26	0.4	1	0.0	37	0.3
North Dakota	583	119,288	583	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,684	1,814,290	3,641	99.6	28	0.2	15	0.2	0	0.0
Oklahoma	1,817	609,718	1,802	99.7	15	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	1,209	521,945	1,163	99.2	14	0.1	0	0.0	32	0.7
Pennsylvania	3,120	1,765,891	3,087	98.3	10	1.0	14	0.6	9	0.1
Rhode Island	305	147,487	296	98.4	2	0.4	4	0.9	3	0.3
South Carolina	1,051	648,673	1,022	99.5	11	0.1	0	0.0	18	0.3
South Dakota	823	143,482	800	99.3	14	0.4	0	0.0	9	0.3
Tennessee	1,508	881,355	1,475	99.5	15	0.1	8	0.3	10	0.0
Texas	6,465	3,677,171	5,966	98.7	208	0.5	23	0.1	268	0.7
Utah	728	474,675	664	98.1	24	0.5	2	0.1	38	1.4
Vermont	371	104,533	333	98.7	37	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
Virginia	1,764	1,060,809	1,702	99.5	33	0.2	0	0.0	29	0.3
Washington	1,907	938,314	1,728	98.0	68	0.4	1	0.0	110	1.6
West Virginia	848	310,511	825	99.7	9	0.1	5	0.0	9	0.1
Wisconsin	2,030	860,686	1,990	98.8	23	0.4	1	0.2	16	0.6
Wyoming	404	100,369	395	99.2	2	0.1	1	0.3	6	0.4
Outlying areas										
Defense Department	190	85,143	190	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Samoa	31	14,445	29	97.6	1	0.4	1	1.9	0	0.0
Guam	35	32,185	34	97.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Marianas	23	8,429	23	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1,554	621,121	1,520	98.5	17	0.2	14	1.2	3	0.1
Virgin Islands	32	23,126	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

NOTE: Table excludes 1,516 schools for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100. Amounts less than 0.05 are rounded to 0.

Number of students in membership reported on State Nonfiscal Survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe and State Nonfiscal Survey, 1994-95.

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Table 2.—Number and percentage of schools with membership and percentage of students in membership, by community type: School year 1994-95

Community type	Number of schools	Percentage of schools	Percentage of students
United States	84,705	100.0	100.0
Large city	10,743	12.7	17.3
Midsize city	12,659	14.9	17.1
Urban fringe large city	18,591	21.9	26.8
Urban fringe midsize city	6,607	7.8	8.8
Large town	1,558	1.8	1.9
Small town	11,990	14.2	12.5
Rural	22,557	26.6	15.6

NOTE: Community types classify the location of a school relative to populous areas. See technical notes for definitions of locale codes.

Table includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe, 1994-95.

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Table 3.–Percentage of public elementary and secondary schools providing instruction and percentage of students in membership, by specified level of instruction and by state: School year 1994-95

State	Number of schools having membership	Percentage by Instructional Level							
		Primary		Middle		High		Other	
		Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
United States	84,705	59.5	50.7	17.0	19.5	18.7	26.6	4.9	3.1
Alabama	1,309	51.0	43.3	16.7	16.9	18.9	24.4	13.4	15.4
Alaska	478	35.8	48.5	6.1	13.3	15.1	23.7	43.1	14.5
Arizona	1,099	64.8	56.5	16.5	17.5	15.4	25.0	3.4	1.0
Arkansas	1,072	52.6	48.4	15.3	19.5	29.9	28.1	2.2	4.0
California	7,821	63.9	54.2	14.5	18.0	17.5	25.6	4.1	2.2
Colorado	1,407	59.1	51.1	18.2	21.7	20.0	26.1	2.7	1.1
Connecticut	1,039	61.6	52.9	17.1	20.1	16.3	25.0	5.0	2.0
Delaware	182	48.4	40.8	23.6	29.1	17.0	28.0	11.0	2.1
District of Columbia	174	63.8	60.0	14.9	16.0	12.1	18.4	9.2	4.7
Florida	2,727	56.4	50.0	25.3	19.9	14.3	22.0	14.0	8.1
Georgia	1,767	61.8	50.2	17.9	20.6	16.4	25.4	3.9	3.8
Hawaii	242	69.4	55.2	11.2	13.2	13.2	27.2	6.2	4.5
Idaho	601	54.6	48.1	16.5	22.5	25.0	27.1	4.0	2.3
Illinois	4,220	62.4	55.4	17.1	15.1	15.7	27.0	4.8	2.5
Indiana	1,860	63.0	49.2	16.1	18.5	18.9	30.7	2.0	1.6
Iowa	1,549	55.4	47.0	18.9	20.3	24.0	31.3	1.7	1.4
Kansas	1,490	58.7	51.5	16.3	19.6	23.8	28.1	1.2	0.8
Kentucky	1,342	60.1	48.6	17.1	20.5	19.9	30.7	2.9	0.2
Louisiana	1,459	54.1	48.1	18.9	20.1	16.8	25.0	10.1	6.9
Maine	701	64.2	50.6	17.5	20.9	15.4	26.4	2.9	2.2
Maryland	1,263	66.4	52.6	17.3	20.6	14.3	25.5	2.0	1.3
Massachusetts	1,800	66.3	53.0	16.1	18.6	16.0	25.9	1.6	2.5
Michigan	3,426	59.7	50.3	16.6	19.7	18.6	27.8	5.1	2.3
Minnesota	1,908	53.2	49.8	12.9	18.0	28.0	30.5	5.9	1.8
Mississippi	890	50.6	44.0	18.8	18.9	19.4	23.7	11.2	13.4
Missouri	2,098	55.9	49.1	15.6	19.2	23.4	29.4	5.1	2.3
Montana	899	53.6	50.1	26.6	20.7	19.6	28.7	0.2	0.6
Nebraska	1,396	68.3	52.6	7.4	14.7	22.8	32.2	1.6	0.5
Nevada	418	64.1	52.6	14.6	20.7	17.2	24.8	4.1	1.9
New Hampshire	458	62.9	51.5	20.3	22.4	16.2	24.4	0.7	1.7
New Jersey	2,295	63.6	53.3	17.3	17.8	13.5	26.0	5.6	2.8
New Mexico	713	59.3	49.7	20.3	22.5	17.8	26.2	2.5	1.6
New York	4,125	58.9	50.1	16.6	18.7	17.5	27.0	7.1	4.2
North Carolina	1,960	59.7	50.9	21.1	21.9	16.5	25.7	2.7	1.6
North Dakota	583	57.6	52.1	6.5	12.9	34.0	32.2	1.9	2.8
Ohio	3,684	59.9	49.0	18.5	19.5	18.5	28.0	3.2	3.5
Oklahoma	1,817	54.7	52.4	18.8	21.5	25.2	23.8	1.3	2.4
Oregon	1,209	62.4	49.5	16.7	20.6	16.8	27.9	4.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	3,120	63.0	48.7	16.6	19.4	18.9	29.5	1.5	2.4
Rhode Island	305	68.2	51.5	16.7	21.1	13.4	27.0	1.6	0.3
South Carolina	1,051	55.9	46.6	23.0	24.9	18.6	27.7	2.5	0.8
South Dakota	823	52.0	48.9	23.5	22.1	22.5	28.6	2.1	0.4
Tennessee	1,508	62.7	52.0	15.7	16.9	16.8	27.5	4.8	3.6
Texas	6,465	52.7	49.4	20.8	22.9	18.8	24.8	7.7	3.0
Utah	728	59.9	50.5	16.2	22.9	18.5	24.9	5.4	1.7
Vermont	371	74.1	54.3	7.5	10.2	13.2	29.5	5.1	6.1
Virginia	1,764	62.3	49.2	17.8	21.3	16.6	28.2	3.3	1.3
Washington	1,907	58.3	51.2	16.2	19.9	19.7	25.6	5.8	3.3
West Virginia	848	64.5	47.6	16.2	21.0	14.7	28.3	4.6	3.1
Wisconsin	2,030	60.3	49.7	17.2	19.4	20.9	29.5	1.5	1.4
Wyoming	404	58.7	49.2	22.0	24.0	18.6	26.2	0.7	0.6
Outlying areas									
Defense Department	190	61.1	61.9	9.5	10.7	21.1	20.4	8.4	6.9
American Samoa	31	74.2	73.7	3.2	2.9	19.4	23.0	3.2	0.4
Guam	35	68.6	53.1	17.1	22.1	14.3	24.8	0.0	0.0
Northern Marianas	23	87.0	64.8	4.3	12.7	8.7	22.5	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1,554	61.3	45.4	14.2	17.6	10.7	20.1	13.8	17.0
Virgin Islands	32	71.9	54.7	15.6	20.4	9.4	23.2	3.1	1.6

NOTE: Instructional levels are Primary (low grade Prekindergarten to 3, high grade up to 8); Middle (low grade 4 to 7, high grade 4 to 9); High (low grade 7 to 12, high grade 12 only); Other (any configuration not falling within the previous three, including ungraded schools).

Table excludes 1,516 schools for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100. Amounts less than 0.05 are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School Universe, 1994-95.

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Table 4.--Number of regular public elementary and secondary school districts providing instruction and percentage of students in membership, by grade span and by state: School year 1994-95

State	Total districts	Grade span: PK, K, 1 to 8 or below — Number of districts	PK, K, 1 to 8 or below — Percentage of students	PK, K, 1 to 9 - 12 — Number of districts	PK, K, 1 to 9 - 12 — Percentage of students	7, 8, 9 to 7 - 12 — Number of districts	7, 8, 9 to 7 - 12 — Percentage of students	Other — Number of districts	Other — Percentage of students
United States	14,400	1,212	5.0	10,536	91.8	538	2.2	114	0.1
Alabama	127	0	0.0	127	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska	55	0	0.0	54	99.8	1	0.2	0	0.0
Arizona	215	108	28.7	85	62.3	16	9.0	6	0.0
Arkansas	312	0	0.0	312	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,001	596	21.9	300	68.9	104	9.0	1	0.2
Colorado	176	1	0.0	175	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	166	46	4.9	112	93.6	8	1.4	0	0.0
Delaware	19	0	0.0	15	94.5	4	5.5	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	0	0.0	67	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	181	7	0.2	174	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	112	7	0.2	105	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	914	399	25.8	406	63.2	109	11.0	1	0.0
Indiana	292	1	0.0	291	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	389	34	1.5	354	98.5	0	0.0	1	0.1
Kansas	304	2	0.0	302	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	176	4	0.2	172	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	66	0	0.0	66	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	228	110	22.3	113	86.7	5	1.0	0	0.0
Maryland	24	0	0.0	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	244	68	5.2	174	94.6	2	0.2	0	0.0
Michigan	555	29	0.1	525	99.9	0	0.0	1	0.0
Minnesota	394	45	1.2	327	98.3	16	0.5	2	0.1
Mississippi	153	0	0.0	149	99.7	3	0.2	1	0.1
Missouri	530	79	1.4	449	97.9	0	0.0	2	0.7
Montana	471	294	64.0	43	10.0	122	25.9	12	0.1
Nebraska	662	340	4.2	268	94.1	22	1.7	32	0.1
Nevada	17	1	0.0	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	164	88	18.6	66	77.1	9	3.8	1	0.5
New Jersey	582	294	18.7	210	73.1	50	6.6	28	1.7
New Mexico	89	1	1.8	88	98.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	711	43	1.0	649	98.4	9	0.6	10	0.1
North Carolina	119	0	0.0	119	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	238	43	2.5	181	96.9	5	0.4	9	0.1
Ohio	611	1	0.0	610	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	551	117	3.3	433	96.5	0	0.0	1	0.2
Oregon	246	68	4.3	166	93.1	12	2.6	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	500	2	0.0	498	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	36	4	1.6	31	97.5	0	0.0	1	0.9
South Carolina	95	2	0.1	91	99.7	1	0.1	1	0.2
South Dakota	173	7	0.9	166	99.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	138	13	2.1	125	97.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	1,044	71	0.3	971	99.6	0	0.0	2	0.1
Utah	40	0	0.0	40	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	251	185	43.9	35	33.4	30	21.0	1	1.6
Virginia	133	2	0.1	131	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	296	47	1.0	248	99.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
West Virginia	55	0	0.0	55	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	427	47	2.6	369	96.3	11	1.1	0	0.0
Wyoming	49	2	0.7	47	99.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Outlying areas									
Defense Department	11	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Marianas	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

NOTE: Grade span is determined by the highest and lowest grades for which student membership is reported among all schools associated with the district. "Other" includes all grade configurations not represented in the other categories and includes ungraded districts. For example, the first category of districts includes all those with a low grade of PK, K, or 1 and a high grade no greater than 8.

Table excludes 372 regular school districts for which no students were reported in membership. U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100. Amounts less than 0.05 are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Agency and School Universes 1994-95.

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Table 5.--Distribution of regular public elementary and secondary school districts and students, by district membership size: School year 1994-95

District membership size	Number of districts	Percentage of districts	Percentage of students
United States	14,400	100.0	100.0
100,000 or more	22	0.2	11.4
25,000 to 99,999	185	1.3	18.5
10,000 to 24,999	542	3.8	18.6
7,500 to 9,999	326	2.3	6.4
5,000 to 7,499	670	4.7	9.3
2,500 to 4,999	2,013	14.0	16.1
2,000 to 2,499	846	5.9	4.3
1,500 to 1,999	1,103	7.7	4.4
1,000 to 1,499	1,630	11.3	4.6
800 to 999	804	5.6	1.6
600 to 799	973	6.8	1.5
450 to 599	942	6.5	1.1
300 to 449	1,171	8.1	1.0
150 to 299	1,431	9.9	0.7
1 to 149	1,742	12.1	0.3

NOTE: Table includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and excludes 372 regular school districts for which no students were reported in membership.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100. Amounts less than 0.05 are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Agency Universe, 1994-95.

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Table 6.--Selected characteristics of public elementary and secondary school membership as percentage of school membership by state: School year 1994-95

State	Percentage of membership Free lunch eligible	Percentage of membership Individual Education Program	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black Non Hispanic	White Non Hispanic
United States	---	---	1.1	3.6	13.1	16.8	65.4
Alabama	---	11.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	35.8	62.3
Alaska	23.1	13.9	23.8	4.1	2.6	4.8	64.7
Arizona	---	9.6	7.0	1.7	28.7	4.3	58.4
Arkansas	35.4	10.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	23.9	73.9
California	45.4	9.9	0.9	11.2	37.9	8.7	41.4
Colorado	22.6	9.8	1.0	2.5	17.6	5.4	73.5
Connecticut	24.1	13.3	0.2	2.4	11.4	13.3	72.7
Delaware	29.4	11.9	0.2	1.7	3.6	29.1	65.4
District of Columbia	64.1	8.4	0.0	1.3	6.6	88.0	4.0
Florida	35.8	12.9	0.2	1.7	14.4	25.0	58.7
Georgia	36.6	9.6	0.1	1.5	1.8	37.5	59.1
Hawaii	13.2	6.8	0.4	68.8	4.9	2.7	23.2
Idaho	23.2	9.3	1.3	1.2	7.8	0.6	89.1
Illinois	---	4.3	0.1	3.0	11.6	21.0	64.4
Indiana	22.5	15.8	0.2	0.8	2.2	11.2	85.7
Iowa	19.8	13.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	3.2	93.1
Kansas	24.4	11.0	1.0	1.9	5.7	8.4	83.0
Kentucky	---	---	0.1	0.6	0.3	9.7	89.3
Louisiana	53.7	10.8	0.5	1.3	1.1	45.7	51.5
Maine	24.3	12.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	97.5
Maryland	25.3	12.1	0.3	3.8	3.1	34.7	58.1
Massachusetts	---	17.5	0.2	3.7	9.0	8.0	79.1
Michigan	25.6	10.9	1.1	1.5	2.6	17.5	77.4
Minnesota	18.5	11.8	1.9	3.7	1.8	4.5	88.1
Mississippi	54.9	13.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	50.9	47.8
Missouri	28.7	15.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	15.8	82.2
Montana	23.5	11.1	9.6	0.8	1.4	0.5	87.7
Nebraska	20.7	13.6	1.3	1.2	3.8	5.8	87.8
Nevada	25.8	10.5	2.0	4.2	15.5	9.3	69.0
New Hampshire	13.3	11.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	96.8
New Jersey	24.6	5.6	0.2	5.2	13.1	18.6	63.0
New Mexico	---	13.7	10.4	1.0	46.4	2.4	39.9
New York	---	11.3	0.4	4.8	16.9	20.2	57.7
North Carolina	29.3	13.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	30.5	65.2
North Dakota	20.8	10.1	7.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	90.1
Ohio	25.6	---	0.1	1.0	1.4	15.1	82.5
Oklahoma	34.9	11.7	14.3	1.2	3.7	10.4	70.4
Oregon	24.6	10.6	1.9	3.2	6.3	2.5	86.0
Pennsylvania	---	11.3	0.1	1.7	3.4	13.9	80.9
Rhode Island	26.7	15.6	0.5	3.2	9.5	7.0	79.9
South Carolina	39.7	11.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	41.7	56.8
South Dakota	24.5	11.4	13.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	84.2
Tennessee	---	14.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	23.0	75.4
Texas	39.6	11.2	0.2	2.3	36.1	14.3	47.1
Utah	19.2	10.8	1.4	2.1	4.8	0.7	91.0
Vermont	20.6	9.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	97.5
Virginia	25.1	12.7	0.2	3.4	3.0	26.2	67.2
Washington	---	9.6	2.6	6.3	7.4	4.6	79.1
West Virginia	39.8	14.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.9	95.3
Wisconsin	15.1	11.8	1.3	2.6	3.1	9.3	83.7
Wyoming	19.3	10.9	2.8	0.8	6.1	1.0	89.4
Outlying areas							
Defense Department	---	9.1	1.0	9.0	8.6	22.4	58.9
American Samoa	95.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	22.5	5.9	0.1	89.3	0.5	1.8	8.3
Northern Marianas	21.5	3.1	0.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Puerto Rico	81.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	63.4	2.6	0.0	0.5	13.1	85.4	1.1

NOTE: Data are shown as "---" if reported for less than 70 percent of schools or agencies. Percentages are based on schools and agencies reporting. National percentages were not imputed if data were missing for one or more states.

U.S. totals exclude outlying areas.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth and may not add to 100. Amounts less than 0.05 are rounded to 0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, School and Agency Universes, 1994-95.

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